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From: "Mineral Resources of Manchuria as a Basis for Industry", a Report Made for the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation by H. Foster Bain, New York City, May 1938

#### INTRODUCTION

Recent changes in Manchuria attach new importance to the mineral resources of that country and make desirable a review of the data available. Prior to 1931 much of the country was virtually inaccessible to technical development, and largely so to scientific exploration. Information regarding geology and mineral resources was scattered and frequently vague. While great gaps still exist, and much remains to be learned, the past half dozen years has seen a rapid extension of surveys and of exploration, resulting in very large additions to known data. I consider myself fortunate to have been able, through the courtesy of the Manchuria Industrial Development Co., to make a visit to the country and to have had the opportunity to see something of the newer developments and to learn much regarding the results of the later work and that now in progress. To the officials and engineers of that company, to the officials of the Manchoukuo Government, to those of the South Manchuria Railway and those of many less widespread companies, I am greatly indebted for numerous courtesies and for placing at my disposal facilities and much unpublished information. It is a pleasure to acknowledge here en bloc these numerous courtesies. The number of individuals concerned is much too large to permit their being named, but their helpful kindness will not be forgotten.

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The time available, barely a month, was not sufficient to permit visits to more than a few of the more important and representative mineral districts and what is written herein must be read in knowledge of the fact that most of the data have been collected by others and only digested and interpreted by me.

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At best it was only possible to test, by standards of experience in other parts of the world, representative portions of the data submitted. Fortunately the work now under way is being conducted by well qualified geologists and engineers with much local experience. For more than twenty years the South Manchurian Railway has maintained a Geological Institute with a museum and laboratories at Dairen and a field force which has made intensive studies of representative districts in South Manchuria and reconnaissance inspections over much wider regions. In the North the Russians made numerous observations though they seem to have done little detailed mapping. Their results were summarized in a memoir published by the National Geological Survey of China in 1929, by H. E. Ahnert, former Director of the Geological Committee of the Far East. The staff of the Chinese Survey made a number of other important contributions to our knowledge of the region, such as in F. R. Tegengren's monumental work on the iron ores of China, H. C. Tan's study of the Ho Keng coalfield, and Director W. H. Wong's illuminating annual review published in the China Yearbook. The late V. K. Ting made, in addition, an even more direct contribution by opening the Peo Pao coalfield. The National Geological Survey, however, as well as the S.M.R. Geological Institute, was greatly handicapped by the unfavorable political conditions and chronic disorder previously obtaining in the country, and only outline studies or detailed investigations in strictly limited districts were possible. While conditions even now are not everywhere favorable, they have improved so greatly that surveys and development are moving forward at a rapid pace. Beginning in April of this year the various local geological staffs have been merged and a comprehensive Geological Survey of Manchoukuo has been set up at Hsinking. At the same time the establishment of the Manchuria Industrial Develop-

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ment Co., in which the Government of Manchoukuo holds a half interest, is bringing under one direction the major part of the mineral development and providing for the close integration of all efforts. An ambitious program has been laid out looking forward, for example, to building up the pig iron output to 4,500,000 tons, and the coal production to 30,000,000.

It was my privilege to see much of this in progress, and it is my especial pleasure to acknowledge the fullness of detail placed at my disposal and the unfailing courtesy and attention extended to me by all the officers of this company and its numerous subsidiaries throughout the course of my work.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

20 February 1947

I, KANTARO KISHIMOTO, certify that in May 1938 I was an official of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation and that the attached document is a true copy of an excerpt from a report made to the said corporation by H. FOSTER BAIN in May 1938 entitled, "Mineral Resources of Manchuria as a Basis for Industry".

/s/ K. KISHIMOTO

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